THE MIGHTY MUTSU NOT TO BE SCRAPPED.

### SEE REQUISITE FOR NEW RULES IN INTERNATIONAL WARFARE

### Parley Experts Suggest Agreement Among Nations First, With High World Authority, Like U.S., to Lead.

Agreement among the greatest pos-ible number of nations is a prerequi-ite to the formulation of new inter-cational rules of warfare, while the site to the formulation of new international rules of warfare, while the next requirement is for some high world authority like the United States to take the initiative in the uccessful formulation and promulga-

tion of those rules.

This is the personal opinion of at least two of the five members of the special committee of experts selected by the "big five" at the Washington conference to consider rules of warfare on land and sea and in the air, with particular reference to new weapons developed in the last war and since hostilities have ceased. The preliminary agreement between preliminary agreement between states is necessary whether the rules take the form of amendments to rules already existing or are new rules, affecting relations not yet codified. committee, the importance of

whose work can scarcely be exag-gerated, inasmuch as not only bel-ligerents, but non-combatants, relief organizations and meutrals general-ly will be directly affected thereby, consists of G. G. Wilson, one of the legal advisers of the American delelegal advisers of the American dele-gation; M. Fromageot, legal adviser of the French delegation; Dr. Saku-taro Tachi, legal adviser of the Japa-nese delegation; W. H. Malkin, rep-resenting Great Britain, and Count Emilio Pagliano, representing the Italian delegation.

Committee Hard at Work. Since its formation the committee six meetings, its next gathering being scheduled in the near future. M. Froot has been compelled to return to France, but is represented in committee work by Capt. Goertz, who is in cable communication with him.

According to the personal opinion of Count Pagliano, which is shared by Dr. Tachi of Japan, to the end that greatest number of nations may e as to the formulation of new tion can be supplied as follows: To a certain, and not indifferent extent, by the science of international law, and in a less scientists but more practical form, by the past experience of the several nations, a wealth of experience greatly increased by the world war.

This preparation, it is thought, ought to be preliminary to the greater work required by the discussion, formulation and adoption of future principles. In both these forms of preparation the services of Count given him an insignt into the practically experiences gained by reason of only part of the nation that conflict.

were "going the rounds," to forgive

senator, "that would have us forgive

transports and communications, held in March of this year, Count Pagliano, who was in attendance, points out that it was possible easily to arrive at the conclusion of conventions and agreements, thanks to the preliminary work of accurate preparation which had been undertaken by a special committee working on its own initia-tive and on the basis of proposals from various states. At the opening of that conference that committee presented an almost complete docu-mentation mentation.

View of Specialists.

In the present situation, the two specialists in international law think In the present situation, the two specialists in international law think, all governments could be invited by telegraph or cable to prepare their concrete proposals on the subject and to forward them to the conference. Then the special committee of which they are members could complete its own work and shape a program which own work and shape a program which would single out points to be either modified or regulated and, at the same consideration.

So much for preparation. Next comes the subject of the political authority the initiative of which would lend the necesinitiative of which would lend the necessary weight to the proper inception and successful completion of a task whose outcome would affect the entire civilized world. Count Pagliano and Dr. Tachi consider the United States the logical authority. The Hague conferences of 1859 and 1907 were able to convene, they point out, because called by the head of the most powerful monarchy existing at that time, the czar of Russia.

The league of nations, moreover, without going into the question of its value, could be organized in 1919 only because it was sponsored by an official who stated he was speaking in the name of one of the most powerful nations in the world.

High Authority Needed.

It will be possible to achieve the formal disciplining of the laws of war (which, with disarmament, makes up the two elements of the fundamental humanitarian conception fundamental humanitarian conception of the Washington conference, it is explained, if the necessity for it be proclaimed by some high international authority like the United States. The work has already been begun, and committee members feel that it must not remain a vain attempt. It would, therefore, seem advisable to proceed without unnecessary delay first to the preparation of a complete program of revision and, next, to the announcement of the firm intention to carry out, within a short time and with the co-operation of all peoples, the work of revision.

At the time the committee was inprinciples. In both these forms of preparation the services of Count Pagliano, who is counselor of the Italian embassy in Madrid, are considered of great value. International, political and constitutional laws are his specialties. He holds the professorship in constitutional law in the University of Rome and is an author of many books on these subjects. Furthermore he has participated in important international congresses and conferences, both before and whether the delegates themselves would adopt a set of principles and them ask the experts to put them in mportant international congresses ind conferences, both before and since the world war, which have given him an insight into the practively and the practical section of the practical section that conflict.

It is considered feasible for this special committee, according to the deas held by Count Pagliano and Dr. Fachi, to undertake the necessary work, first directly preparing a pro-

## BARON KATO DECLINES TO INTERPRET TREATY

VERSAILES PACT Will Not Discuss Suggestion That
Direct Reference Is Made to

ASSURE Peace.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho declared in an address last night that he would vote in the Senate for cancellation of every dollar of Europe's debt to this country if Europe would "put herself" ence, last night declined to comment upon the report that the quadruple treaty concerning the Pacific bore a direct reference to the Japanese empire in that the term insular possessions was meant to include the islands which make up Japan.

This interpretation of the treaty has become a subject of much discussion among members of the Senate, it was learned today, although it had not been put forward earlier in the week, that country if Europe would "put herself | put forward earlier in the week, that right." by revising the Versailles, treaty, "so that the masses of her peo-ple could benefit in the original spirit of the peace."

Unless this was done, he told members of the Maine Society of New York, he would not be disposed to lend a sympathetic ear to suggestions he said sympathetic ear to suggestions he said United States to send its army to neither sympathetic ear to suggestions he said France, the four-power treaty is not were "going the rounds," to forgive specific as to steps to be taken. It is eleven billion dollars owing from allied countries.

Countries.

Commission Takes gree of assurance makes a great difference between the two.

that indebtedness. But I say that if we are called upon to help Europe. Europe must show us that she will help herself."

must either disarm or give up civilization. The sum of \$16,442,000,000 was spent for military purposes in herself." Launches Bitter Attack on Tresty.

Senator Borah launched a bitter attack at the Versailles pact, asserting that it had "broken up races, and completely prevented the laws of economics" "How can such a great burden be carried without great taxes? How mained unchanged. He summed up with the statement that world welfare

with the statement that world welfare depended upon taking three steps toward peace. These, he said, were:

Complete revision of the treaty of Versailles; complete disarmament by all countries, in which the present conference at Washington would be but a beginning, and education of public opinion to feel that force no longer controlled the affairs of man.

He attacked the alleged reactionary utterances of Premier Briand at the Washington conference. He said they expressed only the "war psychology" of three years ago.

World Stops Short in Crisis.

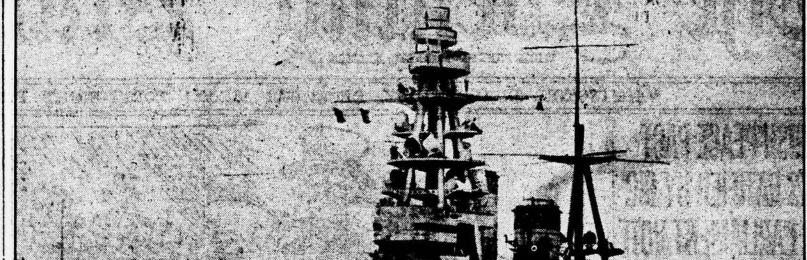
The world, he said, had stopped short affairs, three years after the apparent dawning of better things through the signing of the armistice. The improvement "we had a right to expect," he saume that they have done the leadered had not been realized, adding signing of the armistice. The improvement "we had a right to expect," he declared, had not been realized, adding that scarcely a nation in Europe was solvent, scarcely a people going forward or rebuilding its social or industrial system.

Turning to the subject of armament limitation, Senator Borah said: "We armament."

devilish weapons or anything necessary to the next war.

"I assume that they have done the best they could, but I say that if we are going to have relief from the conditions of the world this conference must be considered only a beginning in the great fight for dis-

# BRIEFLY TOLD STORY



Support of Lampert Bill Urged to Remedy "Deplorable Situation."

Immediate enactment of the Lampert patent office bill to relieve the "threatening and deplorable situation" in the United States patent oftion" in the United States patent of-fice, without which action the patent office is in danger of "ceasing to function," is urged in a mation-wide appeal by the American Engineering Council and the federated American engineering societies to their mem-bers asking them to bring to the at-tention of Congress the necessity of immediate relief. Coincident with the engineers' campaign, the American danger of being overthrown. "Conditions are growing worse inlegislation is soon enacted the time will come when years instead of months will elapse between the time when an application is filed and the patent granted or rejected. No one can estimate the enormous economic loss which results from this condi-

tion.

"Manufacturing industry is compelled to wait weary months." the statement continued, "before embarking upon new enterprise, with consequent loss to idle capital. Labor which

## PARLEY CALLED SUCCESS.

Democrat Congratulates President Saying Southerners Are Pleased.

Former Representative Slayden, democrat, Texas, called today to congratulate President Harding on the "wonderful success" of the Washington conference, as "viewed by the people of the south." Mr. Slayden said as he left the white House that he had, in his travels through the south, particularly in Virginia, found the people pleased and contented with the accomplishments of the conference.

### 100 ACRES OF PLAY SITES FOR DISTRICT URGED IN REPORT

(Continued from First Page.)

mediate neighborhood because of the distance the child is required to walk.

First, then, the report states, some plan must be devised whereby precincts 1, 6 and 11 can be brought under a public recreation program. Second, the report continues, sec tions in other precincts which are removed from the benefits which do ex

Taking up the precincts by number, specific recommendations for each are made as follows:

First precinct—There should be one playground for white children in this section of at least two acres, because the Monument grounds are not available for children under fourteen years of age. ist must be served.

years of age.
Second precinct—This section, whose delinquency rate is high among white and colored, needs immediately addi-tional playground space of at least five acres—three acres for the col-

Senator Borah Would Vote to "I don't want to make any interpretation of this treaty. It might lead avoided adds to the general discontent."

| Might be employed remains idle. Productive talent is discouraged. Irributed among the white and coltation due to delay which cannot be avoided adds to the general discontent."

Purchase of Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Line Subject of Recent Instructions. Tokio Reports. By the Associated Press

TOKIO. December 15.—Japan has consented to the purchase by China of the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu railway in Shantung. Instructions with regard to this were sent to the Japanese delegates in Washington several days ago, according to a competent authority, and consummation of the sale depends on an agreement as to metho and also to some extent on China's at-titude on other pending problems. The government is considering sev-eral plans under which the transfer of the railway can be made. In any case, it is said, Japan anticipates retaining a co-operative interest in the railway, while transferring the title to China. It has been suggested that the purchase likely would embrace the form of a loan, payable over a period of from thirty to forty years.

### IRISH PEACE PACT IS RATIFIED BY BIG PARLIAMENT VOTE

thus having a favorable enect on the proceedings in Dublin.

The Morning Post, which maintains its hostility to the treaty, makes light of these anxieties, saying that "while the rebels pretend to dislike the treaty, they secretly rejoice over it as going beyond their wildest hopes." On the whole, much more attention is given to the Dublin situation than the reports of Ulster's rejection of the plan, referring to which the Morning Post's Belfast correspondent says:

"Total of \$10,000,000 to Japan for lessons in modern calisthenics, after

# TO BUY SHANTUNG RWY. LESSUNS FOR CHINA CHEAP AT BILLIONS

Dr. Tsao Discusses "Tuition Fees" for "Western Civilization" Study.

ions in western civilization was estimated at \$210,486,500,000 and called secretary general to the Chinese dele gation to the conference for limitation of armament and counselor to the Chinese foreign office, at the luncheon given by the National Popu-lar Government League at the Ebbitt Hotel today.

Lets Bygones Be Bygones. Lets Bygones Be Bygones.

Since the Chinese spirit is willing "to let bygones be bygones," Dr. Tsao declared, the bill could be reckoned up without bitterness. Further, he declared, he could rejoice that Japan's demand for twenty-one extra payments caused a "deadlock among the professional staff of western civiliation," and "that is why the Washington conference was called."

China conducted a bloodless revo-(Continued from First Page.)

ment had received the sanction of the house of commons, some of the distrust which the Irish feel toward British promises would be removed, thus having a favorable effect on the proceedings in Dublin.

The Morning Post, which maintains in ground conference was called."

China conducted a bloodiess revolution, he said. She might display her peaceful genius at this crisis by getting the agreement of the powers that she multiply by five her maximum in actional revenue from tobacco, wines and other luxuries sufficiently to become stable in

COMPERENCE

OR PRODUCTION AND ADDRESS TO ARE SHOWN THE STATE OF THE ST

# Gain in New Battleships Made by Naval Agreement

construct two new battleships not to exceed 37,000 tons each, and to scrap The amount of tonnage of capital ships has been slightly increased by this modification of the original plan. The status quo with regard to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region is to be retained.

Official Statement. The official statement issued by the State Department last night, after the agreement, follows:

"The following announcement was made to the subcommittee on naval

rmament today: "The following are the points of agreement that have been reached in the course of the negotiations between the United States of America.

Freat Britain and Japan with respect to their capital fighting ships:
"An agreement has been reached between the three powers—the United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan, on the subject of naval ratio. The proposal of the American sovernment government that the ratio should be 5-5-3 is accepted. It is agreed that with respect to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region, including Hongkong, the status quo shall be maintained, that is, that there shall be no increase in these ferrid ations and naval bases except that his restriction shall not apply to the lawalian Islands, Australia, New Zeand and the islands composing Japan roper, or, of course, to the coasts of the United States and Canada, as to which the respective.

"The Japanese government has ound special difficulty with respect to the Mutsu, as that is their newest hitp. In order to retain the Mutsu apan has proposed to scrap the Settur, one of her older ships, which, unler the American proposed. su, one of her older ships, which under the American proposal, was to have been retained. This would leave the number of Japan's capital ships the same—that is, ten, as under the American proposal. The retention of the Mutsu by Japan in place of the Settsu makes a difference in net tonnage of 13,600 tons, making the total tonnage of Japan's capital ships 313,300 tons, as against 299,700 tons under the original American proposal.

Difference in Efficiency. "While the difference in tonnage is small, there would be considerable difference in efficiency, as the retention of the Mutsu would give to Japan two (2) post-Jutland ships of the latest design.

"In order to meet this situation and "In order to meet this situation and to preserve the relative strength on the basis of the agreed ratio, it is agreed that the United States shall complete two (2) of the ships in course of construction—that is, the Colorado and the Washington, which are now about 90 per cent completed, and scrap two (2) of the older ships that is the North Thest that is, eighteen, as under the original proposal, with a tonnage of 525,850 tons, as against 500,650 tons, as originally proposed. Three (2) of the ships would be post-Jutland ships of the Maryland type.

"As the British have no post-Jutland ships, except one Hood, the construction of which is only partly post

The deliberations of the "Big Three," Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato, on the naval ratio for the United States, Great Briatin and Japan, resulted in:

The retention of the 5-5-3 ratio as proposed by the United States.

The retention by the Japanese of the new battleship Mustu, and the scrapping of the Settsu, one of her older ships.

The retention by the United States the British calculations, the equivalent of 37,000 tons each. It is agreed that the British government shill, on the completion of these two (2) new ships, scrap four (4) of their ships of the King George V type—that is, the Erin, King George V. Centurion and Ajax, which were to have been retained under the original American proposal. This would leave the British capital ships in number twenty, as against twenty-two under older ships.

The retention by the United States of the new battleships Colorado and Washington, and the scrapping of the North Dakota and Delaware, older ships. would amount to 74,000, and the four ships scrapped having a tonnage of 96,400 tons, there would be a reduction in net tonnage of 22,400 tons, leaving the British tonnage of capital ships 582,050 instead of 604,450. This would give the British as against the United States an excess tonnage of 56,200 tons, which is deemed to be fair, in view of the seas of the ships of the in view of the age of the ships of the Royal Sovereign and the Queen Eliza

Replacement Provisions. "The maximum limitation for the tonnage of ships to be constructed in replacement is to be fixed at 35,090 replacement is to be fixed at 35,090 legend tons—that is, according to British standards of measurement, or, according to American calculations, the equivalent of 37,000 tons, inorder to give accommodation to these changes. The maximum tonnage of capital ships is fixed, for the purpose of replacement, on the basis of American standards of calculation, as, follows: United States, 525,000 tons; Great Britain, 525,000 tons; Japan,

lows: United States, 525,000 tons Great Britain, 525,000 tons; Japan 315,000 tons. "Comparing this arrangement with the original American proposal, it will be observed that the United States is to scrap thirty ships as proposed, save that there will be scrapped thirteen of the fifteen ships under construction and seventeen instead of fifteen of the older ships.

older ships.

"The total tonnage of the American capital ships to be scrapped under the original proposal, including the tonnage of ships in construction if completed, was stated to be \$45,740 tons. Under the present arrangement the tonnage of the thirty ships to be scrapped, taking that of the ships in construction if completed, would be

"The number of the Japanese ships to be retained remains the same as under the original proposal. The total tonnage of the ships to be scrapped by Japan under the original American proposal, taking the tonnage ships when completed, was s be 448.923 tons. The total to the ships to be scrapped un present arrangement is 435,328 tons "Under the original proposal, Great Britain was to scrap nineteen capitatships (including certain predread ships (including certain predread-naughts already scrapped), whereas under the present arrangement she will scrap four more, or a total of twenty-three. The total tonnage of ships to be scrapped by Great Britain, including the tonnage of the four Hoods, to which the proposal referred as laid down, if completed, was stated to be 583,315 tons. The corresponding total of scrapped ships under the new arrangement will be 22,600 tons more, or 605,975 tons. or 605,975 tons.

Ships to Be Scrapped

"Under the American proposal, there vere to be scrapped sixty-six capita are to be scrapped sixty-eight capital fighting ships, with a tonnage of 1,-861,643 tons.

"The naval holiday of ten years with respect to capital ships, as originally proposed by the American govern-ment, is to be maintained except for

struction of which is only partly post. to be retained and scrapped is con Jutland, it is agreed that in order to cerned, dependent upon a suitable Jutland, it is agreed that in order to maintain proper relative strength the agreement with France and Italy as British government may construct to their capital ships, a matter which two (2) new ships not to exceed 35.000 is now in course of negotiation."

### PARLEY MUST ACT ON TWO PROBLEMS